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TIRED OF ADRAIN'S FARCE.

FOUR DEMOCRATIC SENATORS MAY JOIN THE REPUBLICANS AT TRENTON.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS THAT MAY CHANGE THE SITUATION - BOSS M'DERMOTT DE-NOUNCED BY SENATOR DALY-PROG-RESS OF THE REFORM LEGIS-

> LATION. MY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 19.-The atmosphere of the State House to-night when the Legislature met was charged with that subtle electricity which tells people that something of importance is about to happen. In the galleries, on the foor of the House and in the corridors of the Capitol there was an air of expectancy. And something was happening, though probably not twenty men of all the hundred there knew what

Negotiations were in progress looking to the joining of the legal Republican Senate by four of the Democratic Senators. These men have grown tired of the farce of the Adrain Senate. They see what a scrape McDermott's scheme has got them into, and they are only anxlous to find some way by which they can go over to at the regular Senate. Prominent Democrats who realize the great political blunder which was made in the attempt to steal the Senate have urged these Senators to take the step. Among those who are said to have urged the Senators to go over are Secretary of State Kelsey and Benjamin F. Lee, clerk of the Supreme Court Governor Werts is also said to have secretly

Governor Werts's friends say that were he not bound hand and foot by the racetrack and the ring, and had he not committed himself by his | John Stark, for murder. Kremien is now in jail hasty recognition of Adrain's cancus, as the awaiting trial for forging the will of Forre, Senate, he would recognize the Republican Senate at once. These two "ifs," however, cannot be removed. He recognizes as keenly as any one else the position he is in, but has not the courage to break his bonds. All his friends ask now is pity for him in his political afflictions. "DUKE" THOMPSON DISTURBED.

The four Democratic Senators who are willing to join with the Republicans held a conference this afternoon and another to-night. What will happen before morning no one can foretell, but to-night there is ground for a hope that the deadlock will soon be broken. The racetrack people got wind of the proposed secession of the four Senators and brought influence to bear on them to keep them in line. W. J. Thompson was late in taking his seat in the House to-night, and looked troubled when he did come in. In reply to some remark about the shaky Senators he

"Blank them," only he did not say "blank." The conference of Democrats regarding the feasibility of getting the question of the two Senates before the courts by means of a writ of habeas corpus has, as yet, borne no fruit, and probably will not. Perhaps some luminous Democratic legal intellect will have thought of some other sort of writ by morning.

There is a bitter fight on between Senator Daly, of Hudson, and Allan McDermott, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, clerk of the Court of Chancery and a few other things. It was at first thought that this fight was one gotten up for the galleries, but it now appears to be a real one. McDermott's new position amounts to a cry of "Save themselves who can!" and Daly's to a strenuous "kick" against being offered up by McDermott as a sacrifice to outraged public opinion.

TURNING ON HIS ASSOCIATES.

The conviction of John Y. McKane, the sending to prison of the dishonest election officials in New-York, the conviction of the Hudson County ishing cities in the State. To-day many hundreds are idle, fli-fed, miserable and entirely dependent the people against ring rule and fradulent elections have all had an effect on the mind of Allan McDermott. The storm of indignation with which McDermott's last political trick was received in New-Jersey, his bold and impudent attempt to steal the Senate, was the final blow that forced through his comprehension the fact that the ring and racetrack were doomed and that he must put himself in touch with the people or go down before their might.

Having once grasped this idea, he turns on the people he used and decries the methods by which he has risen to power, and now proposes, even while his last great political crime is fresh in the minds of every one, to pose as a political saint. But his halo doesn't fit. He is anxious to make the people believe that he has no affilia-tion with the racetracks or the Hudson County

M'DERMOTT'S PART IN THE PLOT.

Yet only a' few weeks ago this very Daly, whom he now declares an unfit person to hold the office of State Senator, was McDermott's tool in the infamous attempt to steal the Sen ate of the State and defy the will of the people, and McDermott fathered and erected the conspiracy which has brought about the present state of affairs here. It was Alian McDermott who directed the Secretary of the old Senate to call the Democratic Senators to order before the hour set by law for the Senator to assemble, and it was Alian McDermott who sat beside Daly's desk while the fraud on the people was being perpetrated and told him which of the carefully typewritten resolutions to offer and when to offer perpetrated and common when to offer typewritten resolutions to offer and when to offer them. In the Legislative manual there is a biography of Alian McDermott. If it was not inspired by him it has for several years remained there unchallenged by him, and in its peroration it recalls that "he is now chairman of the Demo-It recalls that "he is now chairman of the Demo-cratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due in no small measure the extraor-dinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson County; for Grover Cleveland for Presi-dent in 1888 and 1892; for Governor Abbett in

PART OF THE NEW-JERSEY BOSS'S RECORD Of these victories of McDermott it is only necessary to say that over sixty officers of the election in Hudson County were indicted for frauds in connection with the election of 1889. There is no evidence that McDermott countenanced or was cognizant of the ballot-box frauds alluded to, but he and his party did not scorn to accept the fruits of them, and Governor Abbett, to whose election the Hudson County frauds had so largely contributed, reappointed MeDermott clerk of the Court of Chancery. In the cam-paign of 1889 McDermott moved the Democratic cierx of the Court of Chancery. In the campaign of 1889 McDermott moved the Democratic State headquarters to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, and as chairman of the committee should have known what was going on in Hudson County. There has been a story going the rounds of the papers lately of an African who every three years changes his skin. McDermott has issued a manifesto in favor of the purification of Democratic politics, and the Scriptural leopard is still to hear from. As for Daly, brought up from earliest youth in the school of Hudson County Democratic politics, he is utterly incapable, either by training or intellect, of seeing what McDermott sees, the trend of the times, and is both astonished and indignant at the desertion of his whilom chief. Daly wanted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the VIIth District, and Adrain wanted the next Democratic nomination for Governor. Therefore they leaved the more readily to do Democratic nomination for Governor. Therefore they loaned themselves the more readily to do the "fine work" of McDermott in the attempt to

the "fine work" of McDermott in the attempt to capture the Senate.

Now they wish they hadn't. Senator Daly spoke in bitter terms of McDermott to-night, openly in the Senate Chamber before a number of people. He accused McDermott of political corruption in the strongest terms. In regard to the attempt to steal the Senate Daly said: "The scheme was McDermott's solely and entirely. I did not want to play the part that I played as leader of my party on the floor, but I did so at his earnest solicitation. I have the respect and confidence of my fellow Senators. If I should leave this Senate chamber to-night and go over the Republican organization, I could take, not one, but most of the Senators with me. I

can hold them here, too, and that is more than McDermott can do."

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEEMEN MEET.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee was held here today at which were present Franklin Murphy, John Kean, jr., John J. Toffey, E. A. Anderson, Richard Reading, G. A. Hobart, William S. Bettle and Robert Hutchinson. Samuel Gray, Cortlandt Parker, R. Wayne Parker and Joseph Coult, legal advisers to the committee, were also present. It was decided to enter up judgment in the Supreme Court in the matter of the decision the Supreme Court in the matter of the decision against the Democratic gerrymander, so that the case may be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals for a final decision, and to pass a repeal of the Gerrymander act in the Legislature. The bill of Senator Voorhees making a copy of a bill filed with the Secretary of State as good as the content of t an evidence of its proper passage as the original bill was approved by the committee. This is to cover the case of those bills which have been left with the Governor, and of which he still re-tains the original copies without having acted on

The Senate met to-night and adjourned over to The Senate met to-night and adjourned over to next week. The House adjourned until to-morrow. A bill was introduced in the Senate repealing the act creating the Newark Board of Works and providing for the election of a Board of Works by the people.

Wark and providing for the election of a Board of Works by the people.

District Assembly No. 197, K. of L., of Jersey ity, sent a protest against the existing state affairs at Trenton to Robert Adrain and resident Rogers to-day. It called attention to e fact that the voters had registered their will the last election, and demanded that the

DR. KREMIEN HELD FOR MURDER.

CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF A MAN WHOSE WILL HE IS SAID TO HAVE FORGED.

Baltimore, Feb. 19 (Specials, In accordance with he results of the Investigation made by detectives and the analysis made by chemists of the vitals of the exhumed body of John Forre, the Grand Jury to-day presented Dr. John D. Krenden, allas died last October. Among the witnesses examined by the Grand Jury were the medical examiner, Dr. Nathaniel Kierle; Mrs. Louise Schneider, an elderly German woman, who was Forre's house-

keeper, and a chemist, P. B. Wilson.
The State's Attorney mays that the chemical anal ysis shows corrosive sublimate in Forre's stomach, The man who attended him in his last illness stated

The man who attended him in his last illness stated that he suffered terribly. Every time he took the medicine given by Dr. Kremien he seemed to get worse. He was unable to quench his thirst, and nimself complained of Kremien's medicine.

In a recent statement Kremien said that he knew the chemist would find poison in analyzing parts of Forre's body, for the reason that when a post-mortem examination was held an antisepsic was used, and with it the operator washed his hands. The solution, Dr. Kremien says, contained a minute portion of bichloride of mercury, and before removing the vital organs he washed his hands in this Coming in contact with the heart, hings, and so on, the prisoner asserts, quantities of the poisonous solution would of course adhere and he discovered in the chemical analysis. The evidence put before the Grand Jury to-day, however, shows that this claim is not well-founded.

Carlinal Gibbons, it was announced ta-day, will lend every aid to the authorities in searching for evidence that Father Chowanice, who died two years ago under somewhat mysterious circumstances while pastor of Holy Rocary Catholic Church, died from the effects of poison, suspected to have been administered by Dr. Kremien, who attended the priest during a part of his hast liness. The Cardinal is willing that Father Chowanice's body shall be exhumed.

TRENTON'S CRIPPLED INDUSTRIES.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE WORKING POPU-LATION IN ENFORCED IDLENESS.

Trenton, Feb. 19 (Special).-The widespread depression in business perhaps finds no more forceful illustration than is afforded by present conditions in the city of Trenton. The fruits of Democratic victory are manifest in every industry here, and to-day, in this city of 57,458 population, there are being regularly fed by the Citizens' Relief Commit-tes exactly 996 families. The committee reports today that fully two thousand of those who have applied to them for sustenance are also without shee One year ago Trenton was one of the most flourare idle, ill-fed, miserable and entirely dependent not practically ruined. A half dozen decorating shops are in enforced idleness; the twelve brick-yards, which usually employ a number of hands all winter, have their gates locked; Wilson's woollen mills, which have not before been closed in thirty-live years, are suspended; Titus's woollen mills have been shut down; the Saxony woollen mills are in the hands of a receiver; the Phoenix Iron Works are working a few hands, who have been compelled to accept their wages in store orders, which they were unable to discount for less than 25 per cent. It is essimated that fully one-haif of the working population are idle. Four of the potteries have failed during the panic.

All the facts have been laid before the Ways and Means Committee, and on Friday a committee of the manufacturers called on Senator McPacron and arked him to all them. Senator McPherson said his own private opinion was that the potters needed 50 per cent tariff, and that he would do all in his power before the Finance Committee of the Senate. "But," added the Senator, "I can give you little encourairement, as the majority of that committee are free-traders, although 1 as soure you that I am a consistent Democrat. Should the bill reach the Senate I shall vote for it as a party measure."

EVANS AND MORELL CAPTURED.

THE OUTLAWS SURROUNDED IN EVANS'S HOUSE-THEY DELIVER THEMSHLVES UP TO THE SHERIFF.

Visalia, Cal., Feb. 19.-Evans, the outlaw, and his companion, Morell, surrendered to officers and a posse which surrounded Evans's house to-

note to Sheriff Katy asking him to come into note to Sheriff Katy asking him to come into the house for consultation. It was then ascer-tained definitely from the child that one woman and three children were in the house with the bandits, besides the hostage they held. After the exchange of several notes between Evans and Sheriff Katy, the outlaws finally agreed to come out if the officers would be instructed not to shoot, and a large crowd of people, who had gathered to witness the affair, were sent back. At 10:40 o'clock Evans and Morell appeared on the porch. They were immediately covered by twenty rifles. A delivery wagon was pressed into service and they were driven rapidly to the jail.

FOUR TRAIN ROBBERS CAUGHT. Denver, Feb. 19.—When the Santa Fe train arrived from the East yesterday two officers pounced upon from the East yesterday two onless pouncer upon James Ruthelford, of Benton County, Ark., who is suspected of being one of the gang of bandits who robbed an Iron Mountain train at Oliphant on November 4. In the scuffle which followed the arrest a revolver was discharged, wounding one of the officers, G. H. Thiel, in the right knee. Three more of the robbers said to be on their way to

TO BE HANGED AT LAST.

Chicago, Feb. 19.-A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says: "Ella Fayson, who has been in the lunatic asylum here, will be released in order that she anylum here, will be released in order that she may be hanged. Her case is a peculiar one. Sentenced first for life for the murder of Theodore Gromwell, her attorneys obtained a new trial for her. In the mean time, one Reaves, who had done the killing, was caught, tried and hanged. She was then tried and also sentenced to be hanged. Before the date set for the execution, she was adjudged insane, and transferred to the State Asylum. This took place in 1830. She has now been declared well, and is to be sent back to jail to have sentence executed, unless the Governor pardons her or commutes her sentence. A petition will be sent up by the critizens of Darien.

STEELE MACKAYES CONDITION CRITICAL. kaye, the manager and dramatist, was critical to-day. The watchers at his bedside at the Riche-lieu Hotel said he was barely living and might ex-pire at any moment. Chicago, Feb. 19.-The condition of Steele Mac-

Shamokin, Penn., Feb. 19.-On Saturday evening a

Shamekin, Penn., Feb. 19.—On Saturday evening a party of five young men drove in a sleigh from Danyille to Washingtonville. The party consisted of John Moyer, John and Stephen Hoffman, brothers, and two boys named McCormack and Lenhart, While the party was in Washingtonville, Moyer and John Hoffman became involved in a quarrel, and Moyer was thrown to the floor. As he lay upon the boards, Stephen Hoffman bent over him and deliboards, but it is thought he cannot live. McCormack alive, but it is thought he cannot live. McCormack and Lenhart have been locked up as witnesses.

HE MAKES A WHOLESALE ATTACK IN A DENTIST'S OFFICE.

THE DOCTOR, HIS WIFE AND THE ASSISTANT. MISS TRAIN, SUDDENLY ASSAULTED BY A

AMONG THE PATIENTS-A KNIFE

WRESTED FROM THE MAN BY THE HELPER.

Charles MacEatley, a bricklayer, twenty-seven years old, who lives at No. 221 East One-hundredand-twenty-fifth-st., was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth-st, police station last night for having assaulted with a knife Dr. Adolph Maisner, a dental specialist, at No. 1,328 Lexingtonave.; Mrs. Maisner and Miss Anna Train, the assistant, and having frightened a whole houseful of patients.

At I o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Maisner had about ten women patients in his office when two men came in. One of the men was Mac-Eatley. He had been drinking and he had a cut over his right eye and his jaw was fractured. He came to get the jaw and cut attended to, he said, and the man who was with him was his friend. Dr. Maisner, who is a surgeon dentist, sent for Dr. E. J. Palmer at No. 1,342 Lexingtonave. Dr. Palmer put eight stitches in Mac-Entley's cut, while Dr. Maisner dressed his jaw. While they were doing this MacEatley's companion went out. When they had finished Mac Entley became bolsterous and refused to go. He tore about the sittier-room, expressed some de-

tore about the sitting-room, expressed some decidedly unfavorable opinions of society, and refused to be pacified. Dr. Maisner maily ordered
him to leave the house, as his patients were becoming excited and fearful.

At this MacEatley's wrath increased, and he
attempted to come down stairs just then and
entered the room. MacEatley jumped up,
siruck her in the breast and then attacked Julia
Metz, the servant girl, striking her in the face,
Miss Anna Train, Dr. Maisner's assistant, came
to Mrs. Maisner's aid and received several blows
on the face and body.

For some time Dr. Maisner and the women
struggled with the fellow, and the doctor finally
got him down on a sofa in the corner of the
room. MacEatley, who is big and powerful,
succeeded in getting up again, and ran out in
the hallway, where Mrs. Maisner had retreated.
He struck her again and then ran out in the
street. Dr. Maisner saw MacEatley strike his
wife and ran after him, grabbed him by the
back of the neck and hauled him back into the
house.

Here the doctor and Miss Train grappled with

house.

Here the doctor and Miss Train grappled with
the fellow, MacEatley drew a knife and made
several lunges at them, but without effect. They
threw him to the floor and Dr. Matsner put his
knees on MacEatley and held his arms whis
Miss Train, who had shown herself to be extremely plucky, took the knife away.

Meanwhile the excluenced ran high amous the
rettents and extended all over the building.

Meanwhile the excitement ran high among the patients and extended all over the building. Mrs. Maisner sent a messenger in all directions for a policeman, but could find none. For a long time Dr. Maisner and Miss Train struggled with the fellow in the hallway, keeping him down and preventing him from attacking them. Mrs. Maisner finally sent a messenger to the East Eightyeighth-st station, and Policeman Milhauser and two others came over. It was 3.30 o'clock when they reached the house. Officer Milhauser had to use his club to subdue the fellow. They took him to the police station and he will be arraigned in court to-day.

nim to the police station and he will be a triangled in court to-day.

Dr. Malsner was stiff all over from the exertion of the fight, and Miss Train was completely exhausted. Dr. Maisner thinks the two men had formed a plot to commit a robbery in the house. Although MacEatlev had apparently been wounded in a fight, the actions of his companion were suspicious. The fron lock on the door from Eighty-ninth-st, leading into the yard, was found broken, and the Doctor remembers having seen MacEatley's companion eying the doctor's case of surgical instruments.

DR. HOLMES IS RECOVERING.

HE HAS SUFFERED AN ATTACK OF GRIP, BUT HIS CONDITION IS NOT SERIOUS.

Boston, Feb. 19.—Regarding several conflicting

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE MINERS.

RESCUING WORK AT THE GAYLORD MINE GOING ON SLOWLY.

curlosity-seekers were seen at the Gaylord mine. curlosity-seekers were seen at the Gaylori mine. From all that can be learned, there is not a ray of hope of securing the men alive, and it will be many days yet before they are found.

The reports given out by many of the mine officials are misleading, and cannot be relied upon. The news that comes from the rescuera below has been meagre all day. The work of the resculng party is going on slowly, and they have made little headway since yesterlay. The mine is in such a had condition that the men cannot push the work to any degree of safety.

INSPECTED BY GENERAL FITZGERALD. General Fitzgerald had a chance last night to see for himself what improvements the 65th Battalian had made since the order reducing it from a regiment had been issued. He expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men, es-pechilty as to their neatness. There were a re-view, inspection and dress parade. After the ceremonies the officers were entertained at sup-per at the Sinclair House.

TO PREACH TO THE ENIGHTS OF PYTHIAS The Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury will preach a sermon on "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence" to the members of the Order of the Knights of to the members of the Order of the Kankins of Pythias and the Order of Pythian Sisters in general, and the uniform rank of the Kalghts of Pythias in particular, on Sanday evening, March 4, at the Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam-ave, and Elghty-sixth-st. The New-York and New-Jersey regiments will be ordered to attend in fatigue regiments will be ordered to attend in fatigue uniform, with swords, and will assemble with the Knights of the lodges of New-York, Erocklyn and Knights of the lodges of New-York, Erocklyn and nearby towns at the armory of Metropolitan Divis-lors, No. 35, One-mindre-tead-sixte-marst., and log. No. 35. One-numbers and suxtropolitan Divise. Eighth-ave, at 7 p. m. and march to the church in a body. Several thousand Knights, Sir Knights and their friends are expected to attend.

Boston, Feb. 19 - Postoffice Inspectors Beavers and Jacobs, of New-York, to-day arrested in East Boston James G. McGowan, aged twenty-four, who is wanted in Brooklyn for the alleged emb-zziement of fifty-three registered letters on April 3, 1893, Me-fifty-three registered letters on the route between Tee mpsonville and Long Island City. He admitted his identity and differed to return to New-York without a requisition, but as it was necessary to secure an order for his removal from necessary to secure an order for his removal from plant until to-morrow, being under \$5,000 bends to appear before the United States District Court for the Second New-York District.

CONGRESSMEN THREATENED BY A LUNATIC Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 19 (Special).—Dispatches Columbus. Ohio, Feb. 19 (Special).—Dispatches from Washington refer to letters received by members of the Ways and Means Committee, and also threatening postal cards, frem a man in this city. The author of the postal cards is Herman Mueller, a harmless patient in the State Hospital for the Insane, harmless patient in the State Hospital for the Insane, the States." and while rational on all other subjects, he States." and while rational on all other subjects, he is completely daft on the "Marshalship." Mueller is trusted to eame to the city, and he seldom fails to carry a badge designating him as "Marshal." He carry a badge designating him of the Katelity of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, of the United States all the property of the State, and the second states are stated to the state of the state of the Abd Philadelphia Herbert and the second stated the state of the State.

SALE OF A BIG PHILADELPHIA HOUSE. Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—One of the largest business Philadelphia, red, in this city has just been con-cluded by the firm of Gimbel Brothers, of Milwau-

WOMEN FIGHT A RUFFIAN. JOSIAH QUINCY, REFORMER.

FIGURES IN A NEW SCANDAL,

HOW A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WAS dent. SECURED THROUGH HIS INFLUENCE.

HE THEN HELD AN OFFICIAL PLACE.

NOW HE IS DEVOTING HIS TIME TO THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY WHICH SECURED THE AWARD.

THE SENATE ORDERS AN INVESTIGATION-THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO

"PATENT OFFICE GAZETTE" WAS 4 CENTS AND 2 MILLS IN FAVOR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATES-MAN'S CONCERN ON A TOTAL OF \$150,000-NO PLANT TO

DO THE WORK WITH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—There is published under the authority of the Commissioner of Patents a publication known as "The Official Patent Office Gazette." This is issued on Tuesday of each week. It contains a photo-lithographic copy of every patent granted, together with an explanation of the claims as set forth by the inventor, For almost twenty-five years this work was done by a firm known as the Norris Peters Photo-Lithographic Company. This firm not only published "The Gazette," but in addition produced by the photo-lithographic process copies of each patent granted in a single or separate sheet. These are sold under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents at 10 cents each. For the production of this work the Norris Peters Company received in the aggregate a little less

Since his resignation of the office of First Assistant Secretary of State Josiah Quincy, of whom on one memorable occasion the President remarked that he was a "most extraordinary man," has been almost constantly in Washington giving advice and counsel to the Administration, seeking offices for his friends, doing "chores" of various sorts and looking closely after the interests of the National Lithographing Company, the successor of the Norris Peters soncern above referred to in the work of reproducing the drawings and printing "The Official Gazette" of the Patent Office.

QUINCY USES HIS INFLUENCE

Quincy's connection with this new company has been traced with great skill by William E. Curtis. In the course of the campaign of 1892, he says, Quincy made the acquaintance of one Horace Kenney, the editor of a weekly publication called "American Industries," which was subsidized by the Democratic National Committee to secure its influence with the laboring classes. Subsequently, and while Assistant Secretary of State, Quincy obtained for Kenney the contract of printing "The Official Gazette" of the Patent Office under circumstances which seemed to justify Senator Hale in the Senate to-day in offering a resolution of inquiry. It is said that Kenney is simply a dummy behind whom Quincy is hiding. Be that as it may, it is certain that Quincy has shown as much interest in the welfare of the National Lithographing Company as if he were the only stockholder. missioner of Patents, the company would not Government. It is equally certain that whenever the contractors are pinched Mr. Quincy squeals.

received a letter from the Commissioner of Mr. Fraser if his firm could not for the fiscal year next ensuing produce "The Patent Office Gazette," together with the copies of weekly Plymouth to-day one would never dream that a reduction. The class of work furnished, being catastrophe had ever occurred there, and few artistically of the highest grade. employment of artisans of rare skill and the most expensive materials. A week later he received a second letter from the Commissioner of Patents. This letter reached him on Friday, June 14, late in the afternoon. It requested him to furnish a Gazette" for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1893, on the next day-Saturday, June 15-at 12 o'clock noon, upon less than twenty-four hours'

Though the time was brief Mr. Fraser prepared his bid upon the terms of the contract that had been running for years. At noon precisely on doner of Patents, expecting to see a number of other bidders, as usual. No one was present except the Commissioner and a clerk. Mr. Fraser handed his bid to the Commissioner, who, ringing his bell for a messenger, handed the latter the bid with this remark: "Take this to the chief clerk." The Commissioner then, with the utmost civility, dismissed Mr. Fraser from his official presence. Mr. Fraser remained in the thief clerk's room for some time, waiting for the bids to be opened in the presence of the bidders, as is the custom in all the Government departments, but saw no other blds and no other bidders. He was finally told that he need not wait any longer. He would be informed of the result of the bidding.

A few days later Mr. Fraser received notice that the contract had been awarded to the National Lithographing Company, of Washington, Horace Kenney, treasurer. He had spent most of his life in Washington, but had never heard of any such company, although he would naturally expect to know all of his rivals in business. He that only two bids had been submitted, that of the National Lithographing Company and his own. He asked to see the bld of the other company, which was shown him. He compared it carefully with his own and found that the two were almost exact duplicates. The only difference ne could detect was in three items. This was so insignificant as to be ridiculous, although it did make the other bid a few cents lower than his own. The differences were these:

A DIFFERENCE OF 4 CENTS AND 2 MILLS. The Peters Company offered to furnish 102 copies of what are called "A" drawings for 11 48. The National Company offered to furnish

the same for \$1 46-a difference of 2 cents. The Peters Company offered to furnish 200 copies of "D" drawings for 13 cents and 7 mills. The National Company bid 13 cents and 5 mills-

The Peters Company offered to furnish twentyfour copies of each set of trademark drawings for \$1 40 a set; the National Company bid \$1 38a difference of 2 cents. The remaining items were exactly the same,

even to the punctuation marks in both bids. The total difference in the two bids was 4 cents

and 2 mills. It would have been impossible for the sharpest expert to have drawn a bid so nearly identical

with that of the Peters Company without the latter before him. Mr. Fraser himself could not have prepared a second bid exactly like the first without copying line after line. It is, therefore, reasonable to infer that Horace Kenney, who was not familiar with the linograph business, could not do so, and that the similarity between the two bids was something more than an acci-

THEY HAD NOT EVEN AN OFFICE.

But because there was a difference of 4 cents and 2 milis in the bids the Commissioner of Patents declined to renew the contract with the old company, which had performed the work to the satisfaction of all concerned for a quarter of a century, which had a plant of the most approved machinery and apparatus costing more than \$100,000, and a force of workmen who had acquired great skill by long service, and gave it to a company that was organized only two days previous by men without capital, knowledge or experience. They had no presses, no machinery or apparatus of any kind, no workmen, no shops, no office, no credit, and were themselves unknown to the Commissioner of Patents and his superiors and subordinates. But they were friends of Josiah Quincy, the Assistant Secretary of State, who conducted their business for them and is believed to have prepared their bid. He represented the company in its transactions with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents, and is said to have spent more time at the Patent Office during those days than at the State Department.

"The Patent Office Gazetie" is a weekly publication. It bears the date of Tuesday. The contract requires it to be issued on that day, but usually it has been ready for mailing to subscribers on Monday and sometimes as early as Saturday. The subscription list contains 5,000 names, and lacindes patent attorneys in all parts of the contract, manufacturers, inventors, public libraries, boards of trade and others interested in learning as promptly as possible what patents are issued by the Government. It is as useful the satisfaction of all concerned for a quarter of

the "cuckoo" Democrats that Mr. Cleveland would continue to appoint "Anti-Snapper" canbearing as promptly as possible what patents are issued by the Government. It is as useful and important to the patent lawyer as the daily quotations are to the members of a board of trade or stock exchange.

TNABLE TO DO THE WORK. It was very soon demonstrated that the new company was not prepared to do the work. The presses were not suitable, engravers were hard to find, everybody connected with the company was without experience and it was several weeks

to find, everybody connected with the company was without experience and it was several weeks before the first number of "The Gazette" was issued under the new arrangement. It was even longer before the second number was out. The edition of "The Gazette" bearing date of July 4 was not published until some time in August, and the next number, bearing date of July 1, did not appear until near September 1. On August 9 an official report was made to the Commissioner of Patents that "The Gazette" was forty days in arrears, and that the reproductions of drawings were twenty-six days in arrears. It was not until January 6, six moffins after the contract was awarded, that "The Gazette" was issued on time, and since that date it has been very irregular.

The Commissioner of Patents received from 109 to 200 letters daily from subscribers to "The Gazette" and other persons interested in patents and trademarks, complaining of the manner in which the new company was doing the work. It was inferior in quality, the cuts being, it is said, zinc etchings, while the contract called for work done by the photo-lithographic process—that is, from stone. At first the officials of the Department called the attention of the Commissioner to the constant violation of the constant, the delay in the delivery of the work and its inferior quality, but they were instructed not to inspect it too closely and not to reject any of the printing or the drawings unless they were so bad that they could not possi \$z\$ be used.

After many difficulties the contract was finally

After many difficulties the contract was finally approved on September 9 by the Secretary of the Interior, though signed on June 15. It now became necessary for the company to make a bond for \$29,000. This bond, with a copy of the contract attached, is now on file in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, and bears some interesting names. James Smith, jr., member of the United States Senate from New-Jersey, qualifies for \$5,000. Hen C. Cabie, the enterprising young gentleman who bears the same relation to lillinois that Mr. Quincy bears to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, qualifies for \$5,000, and Henry W. McCorry, of Jackson, Tenn., a friend of Mr. Quincy's friend J. Fount Tillman, Register of the Treasury, is down for \$10,000. After many difficulties the contract was finally NO HARSH CRITICISMS ALLOWED.

As has been stated, the officials of the Patent Office were instructed repeatedly that the work It is also beyond doubt that but for his influence of the National Lithographing Company was not directly applied upon John S. Seymour, Com-missioner of Patents, the company would not now be holding a profitable contract with the Covernment, it is compily certain that when came necessary to report that fact to the

missioner.

Joseph B. Marvin, of Massachusetts, was the chief of division under whose jurisdiction the printing contract came, and, although he did the printing contract came, and the instructions of the printing contract came, and, although he did the best ne could to carry out the instructions of the Commissioner, he was compelled from time to time to reject certain work and report certain discrepancies to his superior. It was a curious fact that whenever Mr. Marvin did any such thing he immediately received a warning that could be traced to Mr. Quincy. A man named A. Morton Balley at this time was Mr. Quincy's "running mate," and assisted him in attending to the business of the Lithographing Company. Mr. Balley took frequent occasions to admonish the clerks of the Patent Office concerning Mr. Quincy's political importance, and his "pull" with the President, and used to announce sententiously that "the powers that be are behind this contract, and if any one gets in our way his head goes off."

Mr. Marvin neglected to heed the warnings, and his head goes off."

Mr. Marvin neglected to heed the warnings, and continued to perform his duty, which caused Mr. Quincy to say to a certain chief of division in the Land Office that "some one" in the Patent Office was "placing obstacles in the way of our company, and I am going to have him removed."

Again and again similar notice was sent to Mr. Marvin that he must not reject work, and finally a former member of Congress, who had been interested in securing Mr. Marvin's appointment, received what may be considered official notice from Mr. Quincy that his protege must stop interfering with the affairs of the National Lithographing Company or suffer the consequences, Mr. Marvin, however, continued to inspect the printing and reject what was absolutely useless until November 7 last, when he received a note from the Commissioner of Patents saying that his services were no longer required.

PROFITS NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

PROFITS NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS. It is understood that Mr. Quincy's contract does not pay as well as he expected it would. The lack of proper facilities and experienced men and the amount of work spoiled, even under the

The lack of proper facilities and experienced men and the amount of work spoiled, even under the cheaper process of zinc etching now used, have caused a considerable waste, and although Mr. Quincy has been giving his personal attention to the management of affairs the profits so far have been small. His friend, the Commissioner of Patents, however, is, it is claimed, doing everything he can to help him out. Only a few weeks ago he contrived a plan to increase the profits of the company which can be commended for novelty and originality if not for usefulness. The purpose of "The Patent Office Gazette" is to print for the information of the public descriptions and drawings of all patents, trademarks, etc., issued by the Government of the United States. Under the statutes the life of a patent is seventeen years, when its protection expires and it becomes public property. It was for the benefit of the public that Commissioner Seymour not long ago ordered the publication in "The Gazette" of a list of patents expiring each week, but was it for the benefit of Mr. Quincy and his associates that he ordered all the descriptions and the drawings of these obsolete inventions reproduced? Nobody wants them, and if any one did it is only necessary to turn back to the issue of "The Gazette" for the corresponding week seventeen years ago, where they may be found in full. Under this new order "The Patent Office Gazette" is being reprinted page by page seventeen years after date, at a useless waste of money. To meet the new order "The Patent Office Gazette" is being reprinted page by page seventeen years after date, at a useless waste of money. To meet the cost of this work the sum of \$40,000 has been set

terior.

And all this in the name of reform!

The Senate Committee on Printing was instructed to-day, under a resolution offered by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the contract of the National Lithographing Company. The Committee on Printing consists of Senators Gor-man (Dem., Md.), Ransom (Dem., N. C.) and Manderson (Rep., Neb.).

apart from the general appropriation for printing by order of the Secretary of the

PROPERTY WORTH \$50,000,000 INVOLVED. St. Louis, Feb. 19.-A suit was filed in the Circuit

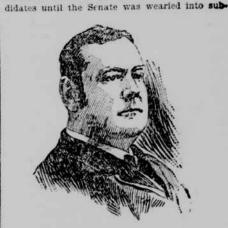
Court this afternoon which creates a sensation. The action is brought by the Becquette Property Company, through its attorney, John M. Glover, against Mary E. Patterson, and is the first of a against stary E. Patterson, and is the first of a series of suits which will involve the titles to all the property on one side of Olive-st., from Third to Twenty-third sts., agregating in value nearly £5,00,000. Over forty heirs are interested in the coming litigation, and in all sixty suits will be brought. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES IN. SENATOR WHITE FOR JUSTICE.

CLEVELAND GOES OUT OF NEW-YORK FOR MR. BLATCHFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

THE SENIOR SENATOR FROM DELAWARE PASSED OVER AGAIN IN SPITE OF HIS SERVICES, AMBITIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS-A

VICTORY FOR SENATOR HILL. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.] Washington, Feb. 19.-President Cleveland confessed publicly to-day the decisive failure of his contest with Senator Hill over the vacant Associated Justiceship by abandoning all efforts to force through the Senate a nomination dictated by the resentments and rivairies of New-York's Democratic factional politics. The majority of nine cast against Mr. Peckham last Friday had evidently convinced Mr. Cleveland that the Senate would not support him on any mere personal and factional issue raised with the New-York Senators, and was inclined to resent more and more emphatically the Executive's mistaken use of the appointig power to satisfy private political grudges. In spite, therefore, of the many confident predictions of



SENATOR EDWARD D. WHITE

overboard all his plans for "punishing Hill" and sent to the Senate for the vacant Associated Justiceship the name of Edward D. White, the senior Senator from Louisiana, to whose confirmation the Senate, following long-established custom, was certain to give immediate and unanimous consent.

The message announcing Mr. White's appointment reached the Capitol about 3 o'clock. Ten minutes later Mr. Caffery, Mr. White's colleague, interrupted Senator Daniel's speech on the Hawaiian question to ask for an executive session, and while the doors were closed the nomines was confirmed, without the formality of a reference to any committee of the Senate. Mr. White's nomination was probably not de-

cided upon until late last night or some time this morning. The President, it was said, had, up to Sunday evening, felt strongly disposed to push his losing fight against Mr. Hill by nominating still another New-York "anti-Snapper," but the leading "cuckoo" Senators who were sounded as to the advisability of trying another contest were so reluctant to undertake what they considered a hopeless and disorganizing partisan struggle that Mr. Cleveland was driven at last to abandon the project of elevating some extreme anti-machine New-York Democrat to the Supreme Bench. To nominate a New-York judge or lawyer of moderate partisanship and see him confirmed by the consent, at least without the opposition, of Mr. Hill, nounced political credit to the two New-York Senators. Accordingly, it was decided to go outside New-York and outside the Second Federal Circuit for a nomince, and to make confirmation certain it was planned to name either a Senator or an ex-Senator for the vacant judgeship.

Two men came at once into prominence as highly available for the nomination. Senator Gray, of Delaware, and Senator White of Louisiana. Mr. Gray's friends have long counted upon his promotion to the Supreme bench, and he was thought almost certain to secure the place when Mr. Hornblower was rejected in January. After the second failure of the Administration last Friday to get a New-York nominee through the Senate, it seemed only natural that the President in abandoning New-York and the Second Circuit, should go across into the from that jurisdiction most fitted to serve with credit in the Supreme Court. As has been said frequently in these dispatches, Mr. Gray's fitness for the justiceship was und.-puted and his labors in Congress in behalf of the Administra-tion and of Mr. Cleveland's personal fortunes had tion and of Mr. Cleveland's personal fortunes had clearly entitled him to expect the promotion which his friends claimed for him, and which he is understood to have eagerly desired. Mr. Cleveland, however, unhappily disposed to regard service of any sort done in his interest as sufficient reward in itself to the doer, is said to have considered Mr. Gray too useful at present in the Senate to dispense with his aid as an apologist and special pleader for the Adminstration's vulnerable policies.

the application and applications and applications are sufficiently asset of the Delaware lawyer was, accordingly, again passed over, in spite of his greater merit and longer service, for Mr. White, perhaps the next best champion of "cuckoo" measures in the rather scanty ranks of the Administration Senarather scanty ranks steel indeed today that best champion of "cuckoo" measures in the rather scanty ranks of the Administration Senators. It was remarked, indeed, to-day, that Mr. Cleveland's ingratitude to his ablest defender in the "deliberative branch" was made more flagrant from the fact that for the last two months while Mr. Gray has been kept busy endeavoring to conceal the blunders of the President's Hawaiian policy beneath a mass of ingenious sophistries, Mr. White has falled even to raise his voice in support of Liliuokalani and her "moral right" to the throne of Hawaii, and has occupied himself chiefly in scheming to defeat the Administration's Tariff bill, buildozing the Finance Committee "steerers" with the threat to vote against it unless a liberal measure of protection were guaranteed to Louisiana sugar interests. It is whispered, indeed, that Mr. White's appointment to-day may have been largely due to a feeling on the part of the friends of the Wilson bill that its chances of passage might be improved if the senior Louisiana Senator were gotten out of the way, and some less active and influential advocate of the sugar interest should replace him on the Louisiana delegration in Congress. Be this as it may, some less active and the constraint of the Louisiana delegation in Congress. Be this as it may, the circumstances of the appointment plainly indicate that with Mr. Cleveland the ways of

the circumstances of the appointment plainly indicate that with Mr. Cleveland the ways of political preferment are pretty sure to be as strangely illogical as they are often devious.

Apart from the political considerations involved, Mr. White's appointment is likely to be looked upon, in and out of the Administration ranks, as fairly satisfactory. The new justice represents the younger and more progressive element in the Southern Democracy. His war service was slight, and yielded him no recognized military title, which adorns so many Southern statesmen. Educated in Maryland and in the District of Columbia at well-known Catholic Colleges, of a retiring and scholarly turn, and with a term of service on the Louisiana State Bench behind him, Mr. White promises to fill acceptably enough the place in the Supreme Court to which he has been so unexpectedly elevated. His career in the Senate, though short, had put him well in the front ranks on the Democratic side, his rapid progress being due, no doubt, to the strong opposition he quickly developed to accepted Southern opinions on leading political issues. In the contest over the Anti-Option bill Mr. White proved one of the most vigorous and outspoken critics of the demagogic sentiment behind that measure. Similarly in the fight over silver, he took extreme ground against the views held by the great majority of his Southern colleagues, maintaining his belief in the single gold standard and promising his support to any and all measures necessary to main-